

VL R 9/11/02
NR 11/27/02

(Rev. 10-90)
NPS Form 10-900

OMB No. 1024-0018

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES REGISTRATION FORM

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If any item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Locust Hill

other names/ site number: VDHR # 071-5153

2. Location

street & number 7408 Ward's Road N/A not for publication
city or town Hurt, VA vicinity
state Virginia code VA county Pittsylvania code 143 Zip 24563

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1986, as amended, I hereby certify that this X nomination ___ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property X meets ___ does not meet the National Register Criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant ___ nationally ___ statewide X locally. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official Date
Virginia Department of Historic Resources
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property ___ meets ___ does not meet the National Register criteria. (___ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby certify that this property is:

___ entered in the National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined eligible for the
National Register

___ See continuation sheet.

___ determined not eligible for the National Register

___ removed from the National Register

___ other (explain):

Signature of Keeper

Date of Action

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

- ☒ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

- ☒ building(s)
☐ district
☐ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
11	5	buildings
2	0	sites
1	0	structures
0	0	objects
14	5	TOTAL

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing

N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary structure
AGRICULTURE/SUBSISTENCE	Animal facility

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: DOMESTIC	Sub: Single dwelling
DOMESTIC	Secondary structure

<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>
<hr/>	<hr/>

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)
MID 19th CENTURY: Victorian

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)
foundation **Brick**
roof **Asphalt shingle**
walls **Wood/weatherboard**
other **Brick chimneys**

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☐ A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☒ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☐ D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)
ARCHITECTURE

Period of Significance **1859 - 1952**

Significant Dates 1861
1929

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder Enoch Johnson

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bibliography

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

____ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

previously listed in the National Register

X previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey #

recorded by Historic American Engineering Record #

Primary Location of Additional Data.

X State Historic Preservation Office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Name of repository:

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 100 acres

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing Zone Easting Northing

1 _____ 2 _____

3 _____ 4 _____

X See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

name/title: **Margaret Roberts**

Organization: **Urban Development Associates**

date **June 25, 2002**

street & number: **P.O. Box 26824**

telephone **(804) 512-1063**

city or town **Richmond**

state **VA** zip code **23261**

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name **Mr. Edgar J.T. Perrow**

street & number **P.O. Box 1017**

telephone **(434) 846-2100**

city or town **Lynchburg**

state **VA** zip code **24505**

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.).

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to average 18.1 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, P.O. Box 37127, Washington, DC 20013-7127; and the Office of Management and Budget, Paperwork Reductions Project (1024-0018), Washington, DC 20503.

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LOCUST HILL
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7. Summary Description:

Located in Pittsylvania County, Virginia, Locust Hill consists of a two-and-a-half story Victorian cottage completed in 1861 and a three-story, ell-shaped rear addition built in 1930. The three bay, frame house is covered in wooden siding and faces west. The house's steeply pitched roof incorporates two central chimneys and four gables decorated in ornamental bargeboard. The original portion of Locust Hill has a symmetrical plan featuring two parlors on the first floor and two bedrooms on the second. The rear addition contains a dining room, a kitchen, a bathroom, a utility room, and a back stair on the first floor, a bedroom on the second, and an attic on the third. Locust Hill has seventeen secondary structures including a tavern, a servants' quarter, and a grist mill. There is also a dam, a family cemetery, and the ruins of an eighteenth century house on the property.

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8. Statement of Significance

A Swiss Gothic style house built for Samuel Marion Stone between 1859 and 1861, Locust Hill qualifies for the National Register under criterion C due to its unique Victorian style architecture and the integrity of its secondary structures. Locust Hill stands on the site of Ward's Tavern, an ordinary started by British pioneer John Ward around 1772. Stone dismantled the tavern and moved its parlor to the southeast corner of the property before commissioning craftsman Enoch Johnson to build a Victorian cottage in its place. Completed in 1861, the house was surrounded by a variety of secondary structures including a kitchen, an icehouse, a chicken house, a smoke house, a dairy, a servants' quarter, and a caretaker's house. Samuel Stone's granddaughter and her husband, Fletcher Kirkpatrick Perrow, built a rear addition to the main house during the early 1930s. This wing housed a dining room, a kitchen, a bathroom, an enclosed porch, a bedroom, and additional attic space. When the Perrow's son, Fletcher Kirkpatrick Perrow, Jr., inherited Locust Hill in 1957, he restored many of its secondary structures and constructed several new ones including a contemporary chicken barn, an additional caretaker's house, and a wax plant. Today the house and its out buildings are well-maintained by Edgar J.T. Perrow, a member of the sixth consecutive generation to reside at Locust Hill.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Inventory

Please refer to attached sketch map for building location.

1. Main House. 1859. Two-and-a-half story Victorian cottage. Frame construction, fieldstone base. L-shaped rear addition ca. 1930. Contributing.
2. Kitchen. Mid-nineteenth century. Single story, frame building on fieldstone foundation with gable roof, fieldstone end chimney. Some twentieth century modifications. Non-contributing.
3. Icehouse. Ca. 1859. Single story. Frame construction on a brick foundation with standing seam metal roof. Contributing.
4. Dairy Barn. Ca. 1950. Single story white brick building with low-pitched roof. Contributing.
5. Livestock Barns. Both ca. 1930. One three story A-frame with weathered wood siding. One three story structure covered in weathered wood siding with gable roof. Contributing.
6. Tool Shed. Ca. 1960. Single story frame on concrete foundation with gable roof and wood siding. Non-contributing.
7. Chicken House. Ca. 1859. Single-story, frame structure on brick base. Two bays with flat, pitched roof. Contributing.
8. Smoke House. Mid-nineteenth century. Single story, single bay frame building with standing seam metal roof. Contributing.
9. Dairy. Ca. 1859. Frame box with flat pitched roof on raised base. Probably used for temporary storage of dairy products. Contributing.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

10. Tavern. Built ca. 1772. Dismantled and moved to present location ca. 1859. Two bay frame house with two six-over-six windows and fieldstone end chimney. Brick addition ca. 1950. Contributing.
11. Carriage House. Late eighteenth century. Two-story wood frame building with pitched roof covered in late twentieth century weatherboard. Form and roofline substantially altered by twentieth century frame addition. Non-contributing.
12. Granary. Mid-nineteenth century. Two-story frame building with gable roof covered in wood siding. Contributing.
13. Caretaker's House. Ca. 1960. Single-story frame building on concrete base. Gable roof, metal siding. Non-contributing.
14. Wax Plant. Ca. 1950. Single story brick building with a flat metal roof. Contributing.
15. Servants' Quarter. Mid-nineteenth century. Single story log structure on fieldstone foundation with standing seam metal roof. Shed addition to south ca. 1900. Contributing.
16. Chicken House. Ca. 1960. Single-story brick on concrete base with flat metal roof. Non-contributing.
17. Caretaker's House. Ca. 1859. Single-story frame house with one six-over-six window and central door. Gable roof with brick end chimney. Contributing.
18. Grist Mill. Late eighteenth century. Single story wood frame building on a fieldstone base. Restored 1877, 1957. Adjacent to two-story, fieldstone dam. Contributing.
19. Mansion Site. Late eighteenth century. Remains of John Ward's house. Contributing.
20. Cemetery. Early twentieth century. Stone-Perrow family cemetery. Contributing.

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

Main House Exterior

Located on a gentle rise south of the Staunton River, Locust Hill is a south-facing, two-and-a-half story dwelling with a three-story, ell-shaped rear addition. The house and its addition are of frame construction and have weatherboard siding and foundations made of fieldstone and brick. The front portion of Locust Hill was built by local craftsman Enoch Johnson in 1859. Its Swiss Gothic motif recalls residential designs popularized by A.J. Davis and Andrew Jackson Downing prior to the Civil War. The original house has a steeply pitched, gabled roof with two central chimneys. Gables on the south, east, and west elevations are trimmed in ornamental bargeboard.

The house's main elevation culminates in a central gable. A central front door is framed by two pair of six-over-six double hung windows and shaded by a front porch with a low-pitched roof supported by four sections of iron lattice work. On the second story a pair of four-over-six double hung windows is framed by two pair of four-over-four double hung windows. A pair of four-over-four double hung windows light the attic.

Locust Hill's east elevation features a pair of six-over-six double hung windows on the first floor, a six over six double hung window on the second floor, and one nine pane window at attic level. Its west elevation has one six-over-six double hung window on the second floor and one nine pane window at attic level.

The house's rear addition consists of an enclosed porch topped with two shed dormers. The addition's west elevation is covered in wood siding. There are two six-over-six double hung windows on the first floor, two pair of six-over-six double hung windows on the second, and a dormer containing a pair of six-over-six double hung windows on the third. The west elevation also includes a small porch with a side door in its south corner. The east elevation of the rear addition is less refined. A single-story enclosed porch with a screen door and screen windows forms the first floor. The second story consists of a shed dormer with two six-over-six double hung windows shaded by an anomalous porch with a shingled roof and iron railing. A shed dormer with a pair of six-over-six double hung windows forms the third floor. To the north the low pitched roof lines of the enclosed porch and the second-story shed dormer obscure the house's original rear elevation. The flat roofline of the shingled shed dormer forms a bleak

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

backdrop for the original north gable, which has lost its bargeboard.

Main House Interior

The interior is characterized by one inch pine floors dating from the second half of the twentieth century; plaster-and-lath walls and ceilings; and four-panel doors, most with porcelain knobs. The front entry opens onto a central stair hall. Symmetrical parlors stand to the east and west. The west parlor features a simple Greek Revival mantel with an oval inset. This design is echoed in paneling that trims the room at floor level.

Doors at the rear of both parlors and the entry hall open onto the first floor of the rear addition. Doors in the west parlor and the stair hall lead to a small vestibule that forms an entrance area off the west porch. A dining room stands to the north with a kitchen, a utility area, and a bathroom to the rear. The rear door in the east parlor opens onto the house's back stair and its enclosed east porch.

Upstairs two small bedrooms stand on either side of a central landing area. A hallway leads to a third bedroom in the rear addition and to the rear stair that provides access to Locust Hill's spacious third floor attic. A small door under the central staircase leads to the basement. This space consists of two symmetrical parlors with fieldstone walls.

Secondary Structures

Eighteen outbuildings survive at Locust Hill. The oldest of these, a tavern and a carriage house, date from the late eighteenth century and stand to the southeast of the main house. They overlook an early nineteenth century granary to the south. A series of secondary structures built during Samuel Marion Stone's residency stand directly northeast of the house. These include a kitchen, an icehouse, a chicken house, a smokehouse, and a dairy. All date from ca. 1859. A caretaker's house and a servants' quarters to the northwest of the main house were built around the same time.

During the first half of the twentieth century, the Perrow family ran a cattle farm at Locust Hill. Livestock barns from this time stand directly north of the house behind the old

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kitchen. During the early 1960s, Fletcher Kirpatrick Perrow built a dairy at the front of this

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION (continued)

complex and added a tool shed adjacent to the cattle barns. Perrow also built a masonry structure to the southwest of the house where he tinkered with seals and polishes. A caretaker's house adjacent to this building and a new chicken house to the northwest also date from Perrow's residency.

Locust Hill includes a grist mill and a dam. Both were built in their current locations during the late eighteenth century but were restored in 1877 and again in 1957. A Stone-Perrow family cemetery dating from the first half of the twentieth century stands to the east of the house. The remains of The Mansion, John Ward's eighteenth century home, lie several acres north of the main house.

Statement of Integrity

Generally, Locust Hill and its outbuildings have good integrity. A number of secondary structures remain much as they were at the time of the house's construction. These include the servants' quarters and the caretaker's house. The livestock and dairy barns are also in good condition. Several outbuildings were substantially restored during the late twentieth century. Modern materials were used to convert the kitchen, the icehouse, the smokehouse, and the original chicken house into storage and studio space. A shed addition to the carriage house altered its form and roofline. The tavern was also expanded and embellished with Colonial Revival style details.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Between 1800 and the Civil War, Pittsylvania County experienced significant agricultural prosperity.¹ Wealthy planters built estates in close proximity to one another. Today many of these great family houses survive and are visible from Locust Hill. They include the Chiles-Cook-Graves Home, which stands due west of Locust Hill; the Adams family house, Montaflorea, which lies to the north; and the Payne family house, Oak Grove, which stands to the northeast on the opposite side of the Staunton River. Compared to Locust Hill, these houses are stylistically restrained. The Chiles-Cook-Graves Home and Oak Grove are built in the Federal style. Montaflorea, which burned in the 1950s, was rebuilt in the Colonial Revival style. None of these historic houses capture the innovative whimsy of antebellum prosperity quite like Locust Hill.

Despite the distinctive Victorian style of its main house, Locust Hill traces its roots to the late eighteenth century when British pioneer John Ward came to Virginia to die. At eighteen Ward was told that he had terminal consumption. When his doctor gave him three years to live, he set out to Virginia for one last adventure.² Ward's final vacation lasted over fifty years and resulted in both the organization of Locust Hill and the formation of much of Pittsylvania County's early industrial infrastructure.

By 1753 forty-two-year-old John Ward had settled in Pittsylvania County with his brother, Jeremiah, and his wife, Ann Chiles.³ By 1768 Ward owned some twenty thousand acres along the Staunton River.⁴ Although his extensive holdings placed him among the upper class, Ward realized he could augment his wealth by providing a range of services to local land owners and travelers.⁵ Ward and his brother operated multiple mills, including a mill on Chiles Creek that now stands to the northwest of Locust Hill. Beginning in 1778, Ward also ran a ferry on the

¹ Calder Loth, ed., *Landmarks Register* (Charlottesville, VA: University of Virginia Press for the Department of Historic Resources, 1999), 384.

² Sam Ogden, *My Notes on the Old Lynch Tavern* (Altavista, VA: 1987), 14, photocopied.

³ Ogden, 14. Ann Chiles father, Henry Chiles, was one of Pittsylvania County's first tobacco prospectors. He began acquiring land along the banks of the Staunton River in the 1740s. See National Register nomination for Oak Grove, Campbell County, VA.

⁴ Frances Hallam Hurt, *Eighteenth Century Landmarks of Pittsylvania County, Virginia* (Lynchburg, VA: The Blue Ridge Lithographic Corp., 1967), 81.

⁵ Herman Melton, *Pittsylvania's Eighteenth Century Grist Mills* (Chatham, VA: Pittsylvania County Historical Society, 1988), 38.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

Staunton, but his most famous contribution to the local economy was his tavern.⁶ The establishment grew from a house Ward built on the south side of the Staunton River around 1772.⁷ By this time Ward had already completed The Mansion, a three-story plantation home located near his ferry. His second house may have served as bachelors quarters for his two unmarried sons, John Jr. and Jerre.⁸ In 1805 94-year-old Ward received a license to run an ordinary at the location, but it was his sons who transformed the modest house into "the Waldorf-Astoria of Pittsylvania County."⁹ Wards' sons built a kitchen, a smokehouse, and a carriage house to service the establishment. Ward's Tavern catered to weary stagecoach passengers and other travelers on the unpaved road between Lynchburg and Danville. Following John Ward's death in 1826, the mill and tavern tract remained in the Ward family until 1849, when John Ward's nephew, Robert Ward, sold the parcel to James Hoskins Stone for \$11,005.¹⁰ Two years later Stone deeded his tract to his son, Samuel Marion Stone, as a wedding present.¹¹

When the mill and tavern tract passed from the Wards to the Stones, it passed from one key Pittsylvania family to another.¹² James Hoskins Stone was the descendant of a wealthy banker and stockholder in the Virginia Land Company who settled in Jamestown in 1620.¹³ An unpaid preacher, Rev. Stone claimed that he made a fortune by minding his own business.¹⁴ In truth he made a killing at the altar. In 1803 Stone married Elizabeth Fitzgerald, the daughter of a wealthy Pittsylvania County land speculator.¹⁵ The couple had eleven children but chose their tenth child, Samuel Marion, to oversee their new holdings on the south side of the Staunton River with his new young wife, Bettie Anderson Stone.

⁶ Ogden, 17.

⁷ Hurt, 81.

⁸ Ogden, 14. Hurt, 82.

⁹ Hurt, 80.

¹⁰ Melton, 38.

¹¹ Melton, 38.

¹² Hurt, 82.

¹³ James Edwin Nowlin, *The Nowlin-Stone Genealogy* (Salt Lake City, UT: Mary Nowlin, 1916), 407.

¹⁴ Nowlin, 411.

¹⁵ Edgar J.T. Perrow, interview by author, 24 January 2002, Richmond.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

Sadly, Bettie Stone did not live to see the new Victorian cottage her husband commissioned on their new property. She died in 1856 leaving her widowed husband to care for their four-year-old son James Banister Stone. Samuel Stone sent young "Gippy" to live with a family friend named Steven Hightower and began building Locust Hill in 1859.

Stone chose Ward's Tavern as the site of his new house. He dismantled the aging ordinary and rebuilt its parlor south of the tavern's kitchen and smokehouse. This structure served as Stone's temporary residence during construction and remains in the same location today.¹⁶ Stone hired local builder Enoch Johnson to design his new home. Johnson's efficient two-over-two Victorian cottage faced south overlooking a front yard filled with locust trees. The house was surrounded by a white picket fence and had a spacious rear porch that spanned its east and central bays. The first floor consisted of a stair hall with two symmetrical parlors on either side. Rear doors in the east parlor and the stair hall led to the back porch and a free-standing kitchen. Upstairs two windowless bedrooms stood on either side of the stair hall. A closet over the east parlor opened onto a set of stairs leading to a small attic space lit by four dormer windows. In the basement an eastern parlor served as a dining room while a western parlor was probably used for storage. Today the old dining room's walls are still covered in original horsehair plaster.

Like many wealthy landowners in the area, Samuel Marion Stone was a tobacco farmer. In 1860 he produced 12,000 pounds of tobacco.¹⁷ Twenty five slaves worked his 300 acre farm where he also grew substantial quantities of wheat, Indian corn, and oats while raising pigs and sheep.¹⁸ It does not seem that Stone was operating the mill on Chiles Creek at this time. His name is not listed in the 1860 industrial census, and Locust Hill produced no milled products, such as ground corn or wheat, during that year.

When Stone's son, Gippy, joined him at Locust Hill in 1861, the expansive estate was worth \$20,000.¹⁹ After seeing the plantation through the hardships of the Civil War, Stone died

¹⁶ Melton, 39-40.

¹⁷ The Virginia 1860 Agriculture Census.

¹⁸ The Virginia 1860 Slave Schedule, vol.2. The Virginia 1860 Agriculture Census.

¹⁹ The Virginia 1860 Federal Census.

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HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (continued)

1881. As he never remarried, he left his estate to his son. A photograph taken at Gippy's funeral in 1915 suggests few changes were made to Locust Hill during his residency. The house retains its original terra cotta chimney pots. The eastern façade contains a single dormer window, and locust trees tower in the front yard.

In 1929 James Banister Stone's daughter, Elizabeth, moved to Locust Hill from Anniston, Alabama with her husband Fletcher Kirkpatrick Perrow, Sr.²⁰ By this time Locust Hill was in poor repair. The Perrows updated the house by installing plumbing and electricity. They replaced the house's terra cotta chimney pots with brick chimneys and created two small terraces on either side of the front porch. The Perrows also built a new addition to the rear of the house. This new wing, which replaced the back porch, included a dining room, a kitchen, and a bathroom on the first floor and a bedroom on the second.²¹ In addition the Perrows built a series of dairy and cattle barns to the north of the house.

The Perrows' son, Fletcher Kirkpatrick Perrow, Jr., inherited Locust Hill in 1957 and devoted a great deal of energy to the plantation's outbuildings. He constructed a new chicken coop to the northwest of the house and a new caretaker's house to the southeast. Perrow also took an interest in Ward's mill, which had burned years earlier, and built a new structure atop the old foundation. This building housed an electric plant powered by a steel overshot water wheel and allowed Locust Hill to generate its own electricity for a period.²² Perrow's mill powered a small chemical manufacturing plant located in a new building on the southwest corner of the property. Perrow produced a variety of innovative wax products in this flat-roofed shed before his death in 1992.

Today Locust Hill is owned by Fletcher Kirkpatrick Perrow Jr.'s son, Edgar J.T. Perrow, trustee. The house and its outbuildings are in good condition. Most of the towering locust trees on the plantation have died, but ivy has been planted around the locust tree stumps in the front

²⁰ Fletcher Kirkpatrick Perrow was the son of Fletcher Chiles Perrow, who lived at neighboring Oak Grove. Oak Grove stands on the north bank of the Staunton River directly across from Locust Hill.

²¹ Architectural drawings for the renovation of Locust Hill, 1930. From family records kept at Locust Hill.

²² Melton, 40.

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yard to create a series of small circular gardens. Round pickets from Samuel Marion Stone's era are still part of the picket fence. Although one hundred forty-three years have passed since the house's construction, history and legacy remains important to the sixth generation to reside at Locust Hill.

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Perrow, Edgar J.T. Phone interview. 24 January 2002. Richmond, VA.

Perrow, Nathaniel. Personal interview. 26 January 2002. Hurt, VA.

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GEOGRAPHIC DATA

Straightstone Quad
UTM Zone 17

A: 655, 501 E
4, 109, 600 N

B: 656, 457 E
4, 108, 506 N

C: 655, 300 E
4, 108, 578 N

D: 655, 000 E
4, 108, 901 N

E: 655, 056 E
4, 109, 314 N

F: 655, 258 E
4, 109, 546 N

Verbal Boundary Description

Locust Hill is defined by Pittsylvania County tax plats #9-1-3 and #9-1-4.

Boundary Justification

Locust Hill's boundary includes all land and structures historically associated with the estate.

